# The Asheville News.

NEW SERIES. ASHEVILLE, N. C., FEBRUARY 27, 1862. VOL. 13--NO. 83.

## THE ASHEVILLE NEWS.

BY THOMAS W. ATKIN.

TERMS.—$1 50 per annum, strictly in advance. To clubs of ten or more, at $1 each.—All papers are discontinued as soon as the time paid for expires.

☞Rev. P. W. Edwards and Col. S. Walker are our Agents for Haywood county.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, February 27, 1862.


### THE FORT DONELSON FIGHT.

From all accounts, the fight at Fort Donelson, on the Cumberland river, 75 miles below Nashville, was one of the fiercest and bloodiest ever fought on this continent. It commenced on Thursday morning, the 13th, at sunrise, and continued four days, with occasional intermissions. On Friday and Saturday, the fight was desperate, the enemy's loss said to have been 1,500 in killed and wounded, and ours about 500. On Saturday, six of the enemy's gun-boats were taken, and 300 prisoners. Gen. Floyd was in command that day, and Gen. Pillow the day before.

The Federal force up to this time is said to have been 50,000 and the Confederate only 20,000. On Sunday morning, the enemy having been strongly reinforced, the fight was renewed with greater determination than ever. Our gallant little army, being overpowered by numbers, was defeated, and the Fort fell into the hands of the enemy.

The Knoxville Register of the 20th says:—We are informed by a gentleman who reached here last evening, from Nashville, that on Monday last the fight at Fort Donelson was still progressing, according to reports at Nashville. Gen. Buckner was left in command when the Fort was abandoned by Gens. Floyd and Pillow. Gen. Pillow states that our loss in killed and wounded did not exceed one thousand or fifteen hundred men. The number of the enemy slain was three or four times as great as that of our own army.

Fifteen thousand fresh Northern troops were brought upon the field after the fight had continued for three days. Our army surrendered from sheer exhaustion. They had neither time to eat nor sleep. Grant was in command of the Northern troops, and McClernand was next in authority. It is supposed at Nashville that Buckner would not accept the proffered terms of capitulation, and had resolved to fight it out, as the Texans had done before Gens. Pillow and Floyd left.

The Register of the 21st says:

We have but little news from the seat of war in Middle Tennessee that is reliable enough for publication. The only source from which we could reasonably expect further details of the fight at Fort Donelson—the Nashville press—has been cut off since Sunday last; and we learn that the telegraphic operators abandoned Nashville yesterday afternoon, from which it is inferred that the enemy have now possession of the city, as it was arranged that they should remain at their post until the Federal force was in sight.

A private dispatch received in this city from Chattanooga, yesterday afternoon, says that Col. Burch, (aid to Gen. Pillow,) who is in that place, thinks that three hundred will cover the number of our killed at Fort Donelson, and probably eight thousand were taken prisoners.

A dispatch to the Avalanche, from Clarksville, estimates the force of the enemy engaged in the recent attack upon Fort Donelson, at 75,000, that of the Confederates at 12,000.

### THE LATEST.

Nashville has not been taken, and dispatches have been received from President Davis instructing Gen. Johnston to hold the city at every hazard, and informing him that reinforcements will be sent him immediately.

Richmond, Feb. 21.—Official intelligence has been received here, that Gen. Price fought a battle near the Arkansas line recently, killing seven hundred of the enemy. One hundred Confederates were killed.

In Congress, Foote's resolution was taken up, proposing an aggressive war. Boyce, of South Carolina, spoke, favoring an enlightened, practical, effective war policy, suggesting one or more Generals; said he regarded Gens. Beauregard and Toombs as embodying the proper elements for planning and carrying out effective war measures.

We learn that Gov. Harris has issued a proclamation, calling out the whole militia force of Tennessee to take the field against the Yankee invaders—the Governor proposes to command in person.—*Knoxville Register, 23d.*

### IMPORTANT TO VOLUNTEERS.

An Ordinance to raise North Carolina's quota of troops to serve under the Confederate Government during the war, passed the Convention on Monday of last week. The State Journal says the Ordinance evinces a most liberal spirit towards the gallant men who are fighting or willing to fight our battles. It provides for paying to all volunteers for the war a bounty of fifty dollars by the State, in addition to a similar amount proposed to be paid by the Confederate States. This bounty, too is to be paid to those already enlisted for three years and to those twelve months volunteers who may re-enlist, deducting from the former fifteen dollars and from the latter ten—the amounts already paid them.

☞We are under obligations to Mr. T. M. Metts, of Henderson, for a list of ten subscribers; and to Mr. B. C. Creasman, of Yancy, for a list of fourteen. Thank you, gentlemen.

### ADJOURNED.

The State Convention has adjourned, to meet again on the 21st of April.

### FASTING AND PRAYER.

President Davis has issued a proclamation setting apart Friday next (to-morrow) as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, and inviting the clergy and people of the Confederate States to assemble in their places of worship and humble themselves before Almighty God, and pray for His protection of our beloved country, and that we may be saved from our enemies, and from the hand of all who hate us.

### BUNCOMBE RIFLEMEN.

This company was reorganized on Saturday last, and the following officers elected:

Captain—James M. Young.
First Lieut.—Robert L. Coleman.
Second " John A. Burgin.
Third " W. B. Burgin.

This company ranked deservedly high as a part of the Bethel Regiment, and will no doubt maintain that character.

The ranks are not yet full, and those who wish to join would do well to come forward promptly.

### RECRUITS WANTED.

An advertisement will be found in to-day's paper, calling for recruits for Co. G, First Regiment N. C. Cavalry. This is a rare opportunity for those who desire active service in the best Cavalry Regiment on the American continent—admitted to be such on all hands. The Buncombe Rangers, Co. G, have lost but one man by death since entering the service. Of Lieut. Gaines, the recruiting officer, it is useless to speak. All know him to be as humane and kind as he is gallant and chivalrous.

### THE WAR TAX.

The reader will learn from the letter of Rev. Wm. Hicks, in another column, that the State Convention has made arrangements to pay N. Carolina's share of the War Tax. This relieves the people for the present.

### GEN. BRAXTON BRAGG.

This distinguished military chieftain has been assigned to the command of the department of East Tennessee, with his headquarters at Knoxville.

### GEN. MARTIN,

The Adjutant General of North Carolina, and an experienced military officer, has taken command in person of the militia of the eastern counties, now under arms.

## Correspondence of the News.

### FROM THE TWENTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

LETTER FROM COL. R. B. VANCE.

KNOXVILLE, TENLESSEE, Feb. 15, 1862.

EDITOR NEWS:

DEAR SIR:—I take the earliest opportunity to say that I am authorized to re-enlist my Regiment for the War, and pay a *bounty* of $55.00, and give furlough of from 40 to 60 days! Also, that I will receive recruits for the War, and pay $50.00 *bounty*. Who will come to serve his country, in this her hour of need?—Let no man falter. The foot of the invader is pressing the soil of Tennessee, and there are many who would like to be able to invade North Carolina to retaliate for the presence of the 29th here. We may have to defend our own mountain passes, and let us be ready. The men thus re-enlisting elect their own Officers at the end of their twelve months. I am going in for the War, as a private or otherwise, as providence may seem to direct. Let every man in the mountains rub up his trusty rifle, and carefully preserve his powder and lead.

Pillow is doing good fighting at Fort Donelson. So far he has repulsed the enemy three times. Our Cavalry had a skirmish with Union men in Scott county. We killed 7 men and took 16 prisoners, the latter being now in jail here.

Respectfully,
ROBERT B. VANCE,
Col. Com'd Post.

STRAWBERRY PLAINS, TENN., Feb. 17, 1862.

BRO. ATKIN:

In this paper will continue my narrative of the state of things in East Tennessee.—The war is truly upon us, but it will hardly be prudent to reveal all our *secrets* in regard to the army movements. Yet there are a few common place things about which we may talk.

I have not been fortunate enough to meet the *great officials* in council on the subject, but while *they* have been uniting in council, I have been sorter like the Irishman's Owl, "kept a deal of a thinking." Therefore, have arrived at the conclusion that the officials intend to let Abraham and family into East Tennessee, "jam up." The Federal forces contemplate entering this part of the State at three distinct points of the compass; but where the points are I cannot now exactly tell. Yet guess—in front of Cumberland Gap, on the flank, by way of Jamestown, &c.

The Unionists in this country are perfectly jubilant, and not one of them can be influenced to volunteer. But it is generally believed that they will pitch into Abraham's bosom just about the next morning after he gets in here, and that too in double quick time. Our troops are not fortifying any point in East Tennessee, and they do not intend to do it, I think.

We now have orders to move to Morristown to-day, but the orders did not reach us until about 7 o'clock to-night. The orders also state that the 29th Regiment is to concentrate there, and that Cumberland Gap is probably taken, so you see the war is truly upon us. Now, what are we to do? And what are you North Carolinians to do? If you would not consider it dictatorial, will suggest the propriety of going to work with might and main, and lose no time neither day nor night until our beloved green hills are impregnably fortified. Be sure to secure Asheville, by making strong fortifications. You, as a people, have the means, and I believe the patriotism; then to work, to work, you noble sons of the good old North State. Let the Armory at Asheville complete all the guns on hand, for it is very uncertain when they will have the opportunity of making any more guns.

East Tennessee is destined to be the great "Bethel" of the present revolution; and it will not be long until the whole nature of things is decidedly changed in this country. The dark day is at hand in East Tennessee. No rays of light seem to flicker upon the dark paths leading to the salvation of poor East Tennessee.—The *great Gods* are all mad, and no one but the *greatest GOD* can save this country from everlasting ruin. The deepest venom lurks in the bosoms of the old superannuated politicians, who have long thirsted for the blood of their antagonists, and now they are all to come down as one common and destructive avalanche sweeping every thing before it.

There ought to be strong fortifications going up at Paint Rock, and at other passes on the N. Carolina line, so as to keep the invaders out of our mountain country.

But a few days ago a battle was fought over here, about 40 miles from Knoxville, in Morgan county; and in all probability in less than ten days, and it may be before the contents of this paper shall have come to the eyes of the reader, the shrill and distinctive belchings of old Canonn, master of the field of blood, will be heard all over the hills of East Tennessee. There is no time to loose—all hope of this country has flitted away, and it only now remains for all, both old and young, rich and poor, bond and free, in the old North State to say, as the voice of one man: Lincoln: Sir! You may come thus far (to the line) and *no farther*, and the victory may yet be attained. For I cannot think that our Heavenly Father intends to give us up finally to our enemies. No, sir, we will *pray and fight* like Israel of old, until victory turns on our side.—Our motto shall be VICTORY, VICTORY, OR DEATH!

A friend, who has had from his position heretofore the opportunity to know, just told me that fifteen or twenty thousand in this country will fly to the federal standard the moment it reaches East Tennessee proper. This I firmly believe; indeed, they are constantly going now. And when the disaffected citizens of this country feel that they are safely and snugly housed in Abraham's bosom, then wo be unto all men who have incurred the slightest displeasure of the "loyal subjects."

I cannot, in good faith to my beloved Buncombe hills, close this paper without giving you and our fellow countrymen one more hint. It is this: I have it from the lips of some of the Union leaders, that the Federal forces intend to sack Asheville, N. C., as soon as they can possibly get there. They actually hate Asheville with a perfect hatred. Yes, they say they "intend to show you how to make guns up there to shoot us with." Now call together your best and most skillful engineers—lay off, draw up, plan, and propose impenetrable fortifications.—If you don't you are gone, unless some unforseen circumstance turns the scale of destruction. I do not wish to scare you—you know me, and you know the writer is no alarmist, but writes the facts as they now, and from every circumstance must necessarily exist.

The health of our company has never been better than it is at this time. Our men are greatly improved in morals, order and discipline, and I tell you they'll fight. I am very sorry to inform you that our beloved Captain is sorely afflicted with rheumatism, but we trust he will recover ere long. Will write again soon.

As ever, yours,
W. F. PARKER, Lt.
Co. H, 29th N. C. Infantry.

STRAWBERRY PLAINS, TENN., Feb. 19, 1862.

BRO. ATKIN:

This is the second day our Company has laid at the Depot at this place waiting for transportation to Morristown. The last few days has made a considerable change in the governmental policy in East Tennessee. It is the determination now to hold this country, and in order to do this, large bodies of troops are coming daily. Cumberland Gap is strongly reinforced, or will be in a few days. President Davis says that he intends to hold East Tennessee. Our troops gave up Fort Donelson after three or four days hard fighting. Our troops killed at least two to one, but the forces of the enemy were relieved by fresh troops, consequently it was advisable to give up the Fort. And now the authorities intend to hold East Tennessee. Davis, our noble President, Gen. Johnson and others are moving on Washington City. They say while Lincoln cuts him in one rib, he will cut him (Abe) in another. They also intend to take Baltimore. At least this is said to be the policy.

We expect hard fighting in East Tennessee, or along the border, and the troops are coming in who can do it and do it well. I am not able to say whether we will go to Cumberland Gap or remain at Morristown. We will not know probably until we get there. All our Regiment below here, except one Company have gone up.—There is a grand move in some direction—the Cars are crowded both ways, the trains carrying nothing scarcely but soldiers and their baggage.

Gen. Bragg is ordered to Knoxville, and is expected there to-night. The Federal Army is at Cumberland ford, and moving up slowly; but I am inclined to think they will fall back as our forces come into East Tennessee. They don't intend to face up to Dixie's Land unless they get all the odds. The people of Western North Carolina had better make all the necessary preparation for war at once, for there is no telling how soon they may see and feel the need of it. Now is no time to fool about any thing whatever appertaining to the interest of our country. Let us make an *almighty* effort and *conquer or die*. I know we can do, if we will.

I will write you as soon as we get to Morristown and understand more perfectly the order of the day. As ever, yours,

W. F. PARKER, Lt.
Co. H, 29th N. C. Infantry.

MORRISTOWN, TENNESSEE, Feb. 20, 1862.

MR. EDITOR:

DEAR SIR:—Through the columns of your patriotic paper, I desire to speak to friends at home. These are perilous times, and doubtless your paper has done much to unite the people of Western Carolina, whose sons in the Confederate army are proud of their nativity.—When in sickness we appreciate health, so, while in treacherous East Tennessee we glory in the chivalry of proud, patriotic Western North Carolina; and with gratitude we remember the many favors of her true-hearted citizens.—Would not forget to mention the name of our friend, of Haywood county, S. Fitzgerald, who recently gave twenty dollars for the benefit of the sick of Capt. Rogers' company.

Our Regiment, the 29th, commanded by Col. R. B. Vance, is rendezvousing at Morristown, Tenn., under orders for Cumberland Gap.—Three companies started to-day, A, B and C, and the others as soon as wagons can be procured.

We are convinced that there is a thieving postmaster on the line between here and Asheville, as our letters fail to go through.

Respectfully, yours,
W. B. FERGUSON.

### LETTER FROM HON. A. T. DAVIDSON.

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, Feb. 13, 1862.

REV. T. W. ATKIN:

SIR—I am receiving many letters on the subject of mail service, desiring in some cases to have additional service on routes; in some cases curtailed, and new routes let.—To all these inquiries I desire to say through your paper, that the P. M. General is now taking up the routes by States, and arranging them so as to secure the most economical and advantageous service to the whole country; and when the State of North Carolina is taken up all the various cases will be attended to.

I have had three new post routes established, but fear I cannot get service on them until the general letting. One from Burnsville, (via) Jacks' Creek, to Jonesborough, Tennessee. One from Laurel Valley to Duck Town, Tennessee. One from Copperville to Aquone, N. C.

There is another matter. Many of the Deputy Marshalls have written me in regard to the balances due them for taking the last Census of the United States. I at once had the whole subject referred to the Committee on Claims, and it has been postponed for the Permanent Congress.

We have stirring times here now on account of our late disaster. But a firm, courageous face and step mark the whole community, and no one is disheartened—although we are pained at the great loss of life, and at the loss of the many valuable men who have been taken prisoners.

I hope the above will satisfy all who have inquired of me in relation to the foregoing. I cannot answer all the letters on these subjects, but will exert all my powers to attend to their various interests.

Yours, truly,
A. T. DAVIDSON.

### LETTER FROM RALEIGH.

RALEIGH, North Carolina, Feb. 15, 1862.

MR. EDITOR:—Will you allow me room in your columns for a very short article? The way matters now stand, we are compelled to assume the Confederate War Tax. This state of things I regret; because the West is ready to pay, but other portions are not in a condition to do it.

I desire to say to all whom it may concern, that I will not call on them for their taxes.—This, I hope, will meet with general favor.

We are doing some business; but in such large deliberative bodies, it is under many difficulties that any important business can be done with any dispatch.

The news from Fort Donelson is very favorable. Our forces have repulsed the enemy two successive days; and I hope a final victory has crowned our efforts at that important point.—No news, of any importance, from our coast, except that it is thought that Butler's fleet is on its way to Wilmington. I think our eastern defences are gaining some strength.

Respectfully,
WM. HICKS.

### DEATHS IN THE SIXTEENTH REGIMENT.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Feb. 10, 1862.

EDITOR NEWS:

SIR:—I have been requested by the friends of the 16th Regiment, N. C. Troops, to have the names published of those that have died. We are truly sorry to report so many of our brave, active, intelligent boys, deceased, and gone to realize an unknown eternity. Notwithstanding this, there are a few of us yet left that are ready for Abe and his vandals.

I will name the Captains and give the number of men they have lost.

A—Capt. G. W. Coleman, from Jackson.—Jas. Sutton, Joseph Martin, Silas Sutton, James Guilliam, Henry Mathes, John Postell, H. T. Mingus.—7

B—Capt. John Peak, from Madison.—A. R. Ball, S. W. Wardrup, A. H. Waddell, W. C. Parrot, Corporal Wyatt Rector, Rob. Boyd, Moses W. Brown, Osborn Peak.—8.

C—Capt. J. S. McIlroy, from Yancy.—John Ray, Wm. Hill, John Boon, Corp. Henry Wilson, J. H. Dillinger, E. M. Burlison, Wm. Tipton, Corporal J. W. Proffitt, W. J. Naney, John Gouge, Silas Woody, E. Honeycutt.—12.

D—Capt. H. D. Lee, from Rutherford.—Wm. Brown, L. M. Brown, W. L. Cooper, Geo. Green, Wm. Byers, W. E. Dycus, A. P. Robbins, Corp. G. B. Robertson, Lieut. W. F. Thorn, O. Davis, A. Jones, A. Scruggs, S. C. Harrill, J. C. Barfield, J. E. Spirlin, Willie Harris, J. M. Harris, Corp. J. B. Sweezy, George Young.—19.

E—Capt. E. J. Kirksy, from Burke.—L. M. Franklin, A. L. Jarrett, George Ramsey, Wm. A. Copeland, Jas. Whisenhunt, Wm. H. Huffman, Wm. E. Deal, J. Hudson, D. C. Johnson, William A. Franklin, D. Benfield, Martin Britton.—12.

F—Capt. P. H. Thrash, from Buncombe.—J. H. Deboard, F. W. W. Jones, J. D. Cook, A. Kerley, P. Plemmons, Wm. Praytor, A. Inman, M. Howell, J. H. Hutchinson, C. Ledbetter, W. H. Ashley, J. W. Smith.—12.

G—Capt. C. Davis, from Rutherford.—Corp. C. E. Green, H. C. Forde, D. P. Carson, T. Hays, F. Smith, W. H. Smith, W. W. Carpenter, John Odam, John Long, J. Wilkey, L. R. Gilkey, B. F. Hockey.—12.

H—Capt. T. L. Angel, from Macon.—Seargt. C. F. Trotter, J. A. Calaway, W. W. Jones, G. J. Lindsay, Wm. Curbia.—5.

I—Capt. W. M. Shipp, from Henderson.—M. Justice, Corp. M. C. Cockrum, J. L. Smith, S. Allen, John McKinney, S. Waldrop, Jesse McMinn, A. McCarson, J. P. Henderson, A. M. Roberson, J. Scruggs, W. A. Parris.—12.

K—Capt. J. Camp, from Polk.—Corp. A. W. Mills, Corporal A. Thompson, O. P. Green, E. Oshields, James Page, W. Price, E. Price, R. Petty, G. Petty, M. Shelton, C. M. Ward, T. Marruw, A. M. Helton.—13.

L—Capt. E. G. Johnson, from Haywood.—J. H. McCracken, Seargt. W. H. Tate V. S. Leathwood, J. M. Leatherwood, R. J. Plemmons, R. H. Fulbright, J. Sparks, H. Keer.—8.

M—Capt. Stowe, from Gaston.—J. P. Stowe, M. D. Davenport, C. E. Carter, A. P. Titman, J. J. Bankin, W. S. Hicks, J. L. Rheinhart, J. B. Mitcham.—8.

Total number of deaths 128.

This I believe to embrace all who have died up to the present date.

As ever, yours,
A. A. HAVNEAR,
Lt. Co. F.

### AN APPEAL.

EDITOR OF ASHEVILLE NEWS:

In the ordinary walks of life events loom up, the tendency and results of which the prudent and sagacious apprehend, who illustrate the truth of the saying that "there is a tide in the affairs of men, which taken at their ebb leads on to fortune." If disregarded and neglected, misery, degradation and ruin, follow as a logical consequence. As with individuals, so with communities and nations.

It is needless, Mr. Editor, in the estimation of many of our most worthy fellow citizens, to say or do any thing to arouse the public mind of this patriotic community to the contemplation of the magnitude of the contest in which we are engaged. The large number of Volunteers already in the field, the generous sacrifices of our yeomanry, their wives and their daughters, the daring and heroism of those whose courage on the field of carnage and death has been tested, all go to show that bravery and the love of freedom find a congenial home in the mountains of the old North State.

Whilst these things are true—whilst the outside world stand amazed at the vast armies we have thrown in the breach—the extent of our resources, and the manifestation of our desperate determination, it is as plain as midday that our struggle has but just commenced. We are called upon to make still greater sacrifices of every kind.

Our relentless and cruel foes promised themselves and the world a "speedy crushing out of the rebellion." Their name is legion, and their power is great and must not be despised. They spread desolation and death wherever they go. Many portions of our border have already become a blackened and gory waste, and furnish testimony strong "as proofs of holy writ" that they are determined to possess themselves of the "beauty and booty" of our beloved South. These are the objects aimed at by the lustful hirelings of the Washington dynasty. Shall the area of desolation be widened? How is it to be prevented? These are grave questions, and of deep concern in every section of the confederacy. Who is prepared for subjugation, and who to endure the galling yoke of bondage promised in the Yankee programme?

Thank God, the universal response is none! Rather let every square foot of Southern soil be baptized in "fire and blood," every ravine in the Southern territory crimsoned and flooded with human gore. But, Mr. Editor, the question again arises, what must be done? The whole country, all eyes, mothers, sisters, wives, all turn to the men, the strong men of the country, an imploring look, and ask will you allow it.—Will you allow those whose nature it is to hang around you in helpless dependence to become the slaves and victims of such vile wretches as crowd the ranks of the Yankee army? God forbid. These are questions propounded by nature and truth. How can the strong and able-bodied man of the South hesitate in the choice of his course? How, I ask, can the young men, especially those unfettered by the cares and responsibilities of a family, expect the approving smiles of his country-women whilst he hesitates to shoulder his knapsack, with the resolve to do or die in defense of those he is bound to protect? How long can he expect to remain at a peaceful and quiet home, surrounded by circumstances such as exist? If he can, how much larger is his heart than a pin-head? How much braver than the frightened hare? Truly he "must fill a coward's grave."

But, Mr. Editor, there is a class in all our Southern communities, if the newspapers correctly report, whose whole souls are incased in love for the almighty dollar, and whose every thought is engrossed in schemes for advancing their wealth, and hesitate not to prey upon a bleeding country. Would to God we could say the old North State had no such bipeds within her territorial limits. Can the best christian patriot as he offers his sacrifice upon her crimsoned altars pray "Father forgive them for they know not what they do," or rather should the prayer not be "Let blight and mildew be their portion." Be this the prayer or not, it seems to me that the curses and bitterest reproach of the communities may justly attend them all the days of their lives.

Allow me, Mr. Editor, before closing, to allude to one great want of the government, without an adequate supply of which we may expect repeated reverses, if not absolute ruin. I mean an adequate supply of arms. Our armies in many instances are almost powerless on this account.

Frequent appeals have been made to the community, and liberal prices offered for such arms held by the people as could be made serviceable in the hands of our soldiers. These appeals have been responded to in a manner which inspires nothing but discouragement. With but few exceptions, the guns offered to the Government are only such as are worn out, or so dilapidated as to involve a greater expense in their repair than they are worth.

The good guns are held back upon the pretext that they are wanted for home protection. The truth is, many keep them back who could not be persuaded to stand a moment in defense of their homes or any thing else, but would more likely faint at the flash of the enemy's gunpowder.

The Government, from recent experiments is induced to place a high estimate upon the Double-barrel Shot Gun; many of which are in possession of citizens in every section of the country, and for the most part are held for fowling purposes. Efforts are being made to purchase them to meet the pressing wants of the service. If owners refuse to sell them at fair prices, they are asked for as a loan during the war, valued at the time of delivery. If lost and cannot be returned, another of equal value will be furnished, or they will be paid for in money by the Government. It is hoped that the guns may be had on some terms, and thus aid and comfort be given to this extent to the patriot heroes who go to battle in defense of our homes and firesides. A gentleman, the owner of several guns, was applied to for them in the name of the Government with the proposition to pay their value in money. His reply was, I can't sell them—money won't buy them, but the Government may have the use of them, and can have any and every thing else I have, and myself into the bargain, if she asks for me. This, Mr. Editor, is the proper spirit, and if all were thus animated we should soon witness the clouds of war rolling back, and Lincoln himself would be forced to acknowledge the utter impossibility of conquering a people so desperately determined. Let us remember this sentiment as well as that which commences this communication. "There is a tide in the affairs of men," &c.

BUNCOMBE.

### BATTLE AT WINTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

RICHMOND, February 20.—Samuel Smith, of Gates County, who reached Suffolk this morning, says that three gun-boats went up the Chowan River yesterday, towards Winton, Hertford County. He soon after heard heavy and long continued firing in that direction, and concludes that the enemy were probably repulsed by our forces at or near Winton.

Before the cars left Suffolk to-day, heavy firing commenced in the direction of Winton, which was plainly heard in Suffolk.

Information has been received from North Carolina this evening, that three Federal gunboats ascended the Chowan River to Winton, and that an engagement was commenced. The Confederates were under command of Col. Williams. The Yankees were promptly repulsed and compelled to retire to their boats, which were in a damaged condition.

☞We had a visit last week from Mr. John M. Carver, of the Madison Guards, the only member of Green's Battalion who escaped from Roanoke Island. John thinks it a hard case that after going so far to get a fight, the boys were not permitted to take a single crack at the hessians. Never mind; better luck will probably attend them next time.

### THE TWENTY-NINTH.

The 29th Regiment, Col. R. B. Vance, now in East Tennessee, has been ordered to Cumberland Gap.

THE SPIRIT OF THE VOLUNTEERS.—A correspondent writes us that the eight twelve months companies of the Ninth Louisiana Regiment have re-enlisted for the war. At the expiration of their term of service, both officers and men will go in again on an equal footing; afterwards the election will be held. When this regiment first came to Virginia, there were but two companies in it to serve for the war.

### FROM ROANOKE ISLAND.

This morning, we had the pleasure of meeting Lieut. Smith, of Wise's Legion, who has kindly given us some details of the affair at Roanoke Island. The most pleasing part of his information is that the number of the killed on our side has been greatly exaggerated. Some one or two from nearly every company engaged, and nearly every one of our companies *was* engaged, succeeded in making their escape after the battle had closed. From them, Lieut. Smith obtained details of the killed and wounded, and from all he could learn he could not find that our loss in killed could much, if at all, exceed fifty. The number of wounded would no doubt exceed that of the killed.

The forces at the post, at the commencement of the fight or before its close, were: 8th North Carolina troops, Col. Shaw, 700; 31st North Carolina troops, Col. Jordan, 600; 1st Regiment Wise Legion, Col. Anderson, 500; 2d Regiment Wise Legion, Col. Richardson, 300; Battalion Wise Legion, Col. Green, 500. Total, 2,600.

This is not the full strength of any of the commands named, but many were sick and had been sent off or were at Nag's Head in hospital. Some were in a battery on a flat near the main land, and three small companies were at Nag's Head.

The number that escaped, including the sick at Nag's Head, might not be incorrectly stated about 450, or at the utmost 500. Of these, 250 or 300 retreated along the beach from Nag's Head, on Saturday night, after having set fire to the buildings. Some got over in a boat to the main land; nearly or quite all of these on the floating battery also got off to the main land.

Of the loss of the enemy it is almost impossible to speak. They were mowed down in their attempt to land, and must have suffered terribly. Had we possessed a field battery or had proper breast-works been thrown up, the result might have been different; or had we had sufficient force, or in fact had there not been grievous mismanagement somewhere. Gen. Wise had remonstrated in vain with the Secretary of War. He had asked more forces from Gen. Huger, in whose immediate department he was placed.—He had been refused in both cases, save that Gen. Huger had finally consented to let him have the two artillery companies of his Legion, under the command of Col. Henningsen. Gen. Wise ordered the batteries to march down the beach to Nag's Head. This Gen. Hugar countermanded, and told them to go to Elizabeth City, where there was no transportation.

When, on Saturday morning, a courier from Gen. Wise, who had ridden all night, reached Norfolk, he got only a rude answer from Gen. Huger. "They've got plenty of men. Tell them to stand to their guns, and d—mn 'em we'll whip 'em," or very nearly these words.

Why Commodore Lynch did not carry his boats to Norfolk, through the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal, instead of running up the Pasquotank River, is remarkable. He could have done so. On Saturday night, a boat did leave Nag's Head, and did get to Norfolk, showing that the navigation was open. The whole affair appears like a tragedy of errors.—*Wilmington Journal.*

We have obtained some additional facts in regard to the affair at Roanoke Island from persons actually engaged, and from a private letter received yesterday.

Lieutenant James H. Pearce, of this city, left the island on Saturday night, after the surrender, in a sloop, and succeeded in "running the blockade," with 100,000 rounds of ball cartridge, which he brought safely to Norfolk, although chased for six hours by a Federal steamer. He stated afterwards that he would have blown up the vessel before the enemy should have had a cartridge.

The attack by the Federal fleet is reported by an eye-witness to have been a magnificent spectacle. They fired 1,750 shot and shell on the first day, (Friday,) and only killed one man and wounded another.

Charles Thomas, Jerry Desmond, A. R. Johnston, James Smith, and Charles F. De Hart, of the Ben. McCulloch Rangers, arrived in this city last evening, having succeeded in making their escape from the island after the fight was over. Mr. Desmond informs us that early on Saturday morning, the Blues and the McCulloch Rangers went forward as skirmishers, when they saw the enemy advancing in force, and retired to the battery. The battle commenced about 7 o'clock, and lasted till half-past 1 o'clock. There was no way for the enemy to advance except in the face of the battery, as the road was skirted on either side by a marsh; and no attempt was made at a charge until our ammunition gave out.—During most of the fight the enemy was about three hundred yards distant from our small force. The Blues were on the left of the battery, and the McCulloch Rangers on the right; and being thus exposed, these companies suffered more than the others, which were either behind the battery or in reserve. Even after the ammunition was exhausted, our men had no idea of surrendering, until the order for retreat was given. Mr. Desmond is positive that our whole list of killed and wounded does not exceed one hundred; that of the enemy he could not ascertain, but saw enough to satisfy him that it was very heavy.

Our forces retired up the island, and meanwhile Col. Shaw sent a flag of truce to the enemy to negotiate terms of surrender. This seems to have been made unconditional, for a message was soon sent to Col. Anderson to march the men down. A council of officers was held, and the conclusion was very reluctantly arrived at, that as there was no means of escape from the island, nor any use to contend longer without ammunition, against an overpowering force, it would be best to take the chances of a Federal prison, and they accordingly marched down and surrendered.

But Desmond and his four companions made up their minds to escape such a fate if possible. Watching their opportunity, they got into the woods and soon gained the beach, where they found an old batteau, partially buried in the sand. With this frail vessel they launched forth upon the Sound, and under cover of night succeeded in reaching Croatan Island, where there was a Confederate battery. On receiving information of the surrender of Roanoke, the officers ordered the destruction of the works, and the small force there left for the main land.—Our small party of adventurers also went in one of the boats to a place called Fort Landing, and thence traveled eighteen miles on foot to Columbia, in Tyrrel County, N. C. There they embarked in a schooner, and landed at New Hope, where they procured horses and came on to Suffolk, Va.

Mr. Desmond gives a glowing description of the brave and gallant conduct of our men, who contested the field for hours, and refused to yield to vastly superior numbers until their ammunition was exhausted.—*Richmond Dispatch, 14th.*

☞The Legislature of Tennessee has passed a law prohibiting the distillation of any kind of grain into spirituous liquors during the existence of the present war with the United States, making it a penal offence punishable by fine and imprisonment.

☞Elizabeth City, N. C., has been recaptured by the Confederates, and the citizens were returning to their homes.

## HEAD QUARTERS

DEPARTMENT NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
February 4, 1862.

General Orders, }
No. 21. }

The Commanding General calls the attention of the twelve months' troops under his command to General Orders No. 1, from the War Department, on the subject of their re-enlistment under the act of Congress, approved Dec. 11, 1861.

SOLDIERS! Your country again calls you to the defence of the noblest of human causes. To the indomitable courage already exhibited on the battle field, you have added the rarer virtues of high endurance, cheerful obedience, and self sacrifice. Accustomed to the comforts and luxuries of home, you have met and borne the privations of camp life, the exactions of military discipline, and the rigors of a winter campaign. The rich results of your courage, patriotism and unfaltering virtue are before you. Intrusted with the defence of this important frontier, you have driven back the immense army which the enemy had sent to invade our country and to establish his dominion over our people by the wide-spread havoc of a war inaugurated without a shadow of constitutional right, and prosecuted in a spirit of ruthless vengeance. By your valor and firmness you have kept him in check until the Nations of the Earth have been forced to see us in our true character, not dismembered and rebellious communities, but an empire of *Confederate States*, with a Constitution safe in the affections of the people—institutions and laws in full and unobstructed operation—a population enjoying all the comforts of life—and a citizen soldiery who laugh to scorn the threat of subjugation.

Your country now summons you to a nobler duty and a greater deed. The enemy has gathered up all his energies for a final conflict. His enormous masses threaten us on the West; his naval expeditions are assailing us upon our whole Southern coast, and upon the Potomac, within a few hours' march, he has a gigantic army, inflamed by lust, and maddened by fanaticism. But the plains of Manassas are not forgotten, and he shrinks from meeting the disciplined heroes who hurled across the Potomac his grand army, routed and disgraced. He does not propose to attack this army as long as it holds its present position with undiminished numbers and unimpaired discipline; but, protected by his fortifications, he *awaits the expiration of your term of service*. He recollects that his own ignoble soldiery, when their term of service expired "marched away from the scene of the conflict to the sound of the enemy's cannon;" and he hopes that at that critical moment Southern men will consent to share with them this infamy. Expecting a large portion of our army to be soon disbanded, he hopes that his immense numbers will easily overpower your gallant comrades who will be left here, and thus remove the chief obstacle to his cherished scheme of Southern subjugation.

The Commanding General calls upon the twelve months' men to stand by their brave comrades who have volunteered for the War—to re-volunteer at once—and thus show to the world that the patriots engaged in this struggle for independence will not swerve from the bloodiest path they may be called to tread. The enemies of your country as well as her friends are watching your action with deep, intense, tremulous interest. Such is your position that you can act no obscure part. Your decision, be it for honor or dishonor, will be written down in history. You cannot, will not draw back at this solemn crisis of our struggle, when all that is heroic in the land is engaged, and all that is precious hangs trembling in the balance.

By command of General JOHNSTON.
A. P. MASON,
A. A. A. Gen'l.

## FROM NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, February 14.—The steamer *Victoria* run the blockade of this port this morning. The blockading steamer fired two hundred shells at her, but she arrived safe with a cargo of fifteen thousand stand of arms, ammunition and coffee.

☞A farmer from Lincoln county remarked to us the other day that the whiskey distilleries were doing the South more harm than the Lincolnites are doing. He apprehended there would be suffering next summer for the want of bread, because, if the war continued, the men would have to take the field, and the force left to make corn would be small and insufficient. The past season, said he, we made corn enough to last us two years, but the whiskey distilleries are using it up by the wholesale, and already a diminution of the supply is beginning to be felt. Some people are determined to make money out of the war if it causes a failure of the Southern Confederacy, sends the soldiers to the devil, and starves women and children.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

GEN. CRITTENDEN.—A number of Mississippians who visited the camp of Gen. Crittenden, at Gainsboro, to look after the comfort of their friends in the 15th Mississippi Regiment, held a meeting and passed resolutions fully exonerating Gen. George B. Crittenden from all the blame which has been attributed to him in regard to the battle at Fishing Creek.

☞Weather clear and bright.

## THE ATROCITIES NEAR ROMNEY.

We continue to receive (says the Richmond Enquirer) confirmation of the extraordinary atrocities perpetrated by the enemy on their retreat from Romney. Many of these have been detailed in letters already published. An officer of Ashby's cavalry personally well known to us, after relating their fiendish destruction of Col. Blue's houses, cows, hogs, and even his dogs; and how they killed a poor shoemaker and burned his house over his corpse, and burned every house along the road except four, and would have burned both Romney and Springfield but for *some* of their officers—adds the following. It *crowns* a list of deeds which, if charged on the veriest catiff on earth, ought to tinge his cheeks with shame! Yet this is the way the North wins us back to the *Union!*

"The cottage of an unprotected widow and her children was fired over their heads. It was night, and she snatched her little children from their bed, where they were sleeping, and rushed with them out of doors in their night clothes. Returning, again she took some blankets and wrapped their shivering forms, but the villians, with a "d—n your secesh souls to h—ll," tore the blankets off the poor little things, and committed them to the flames. Not even the wood pile was left without burning.

Now, I want the world, but more particularly I want the soldiers of the Confederate States to know, and, when opportunity offers, I want them to *remember*, that the *5th Ohio regiment* and the *North-west Virginia cavalry*, were, with the encouragement and approval of Col. Dunning, the perpetrators of these deeds. Vengeance, even to annihilation, will hardly suffice to pacify the resentment occasioned by the conduct of the miscreats who ran from men, but fought women and children."

## BURNING OF HARPER'S FERRY.

From a lady who arrived in this city from Jefferson county last evening, says the Richmond Dispatch, we have intelligence of the destruction of a large portion of the town of Harper's Ferry, by the Yankees, on Friday night last. Our informant states that on Friday the guerilla company commanded by Capt. Robert W. Baylor, of Jefferson, went to the Ferry with the view of capturing a traitor by the name of George Rohr, who has been acting in the capacity of ferryman between the Virginia and Maryland shores and who had rendered himself particularly odious by giving information of the movements of our forces in that neighborhood. Captain Baylor succeeded in having Rohr enticed to the Virginia side of the river; but finding it impossible to capture him he shot him in the boat. This exasperated the Yankees to such an extent that they came over, under the cover of night, and fired the town. The result was as stated above, the destruction of a considerable portion of the town. We learn that Rohr died soon after he was shot.

COL. VANCE, OF NORTH CAROLINA.—There has been not a single officer in this city since the war began who has during his short stay won more universal love and respect than the urbane, polished gentleman, and accomplished officer, Col. R. B. Vance, of North Carolina. In his intercourse with the people and with officers and soldiers, he has won the good will of all, and by his excellent practical good sense he has commanded their respect. He has left, to return among us not for many days to come, never again perhaps to occupy the position of commandant of the post—we cannot be deemed guilty of an excess of adulation when we would express, in the strongest possible terms, our respect and esteem for Col. Vance.—*Knoxville Register.*

RE-ENLISTED.—The 40th Virginia Regiment, commanded by Col. John M. Brockenbrough, have re-enlisted for the war.

We learn from an Adjutant in one of the Mississippi regiments, at Centreville, that some sixteen Mississippi and Louisiana regiments have re-enlisted for the war, and that the good work is going forward with great alacrity. He estimates that some fifty thousand troops on the Potomac have already enlisted for the war. He says that the late news has given a great impetus to the work. —*Lynchburg Republican.*

TO MAGISTRATES.—The North Carolina Convention having made a change in the Revenue Law, by which all estates without regard to value, are subject to taxation, the Magistrates are required to call a Special Term of the County Courts on the first Monday of May (except where the regular term is held during the month of May or the first Monday in June) to levy county taxes in conformity with the altered revenue law, so as to secure uniformity of taxation throughout the State.—*Raleigh Journal.*

☞The deepest and darkest gloom of the Revolution is the campaign immediately preceeding the dawn of victory and success. The most glorious exhibition of the spirit, powers and resources of South Carolina, was given when her capitol was occupied and her sea coast ravaged by the foe, her Governor a fugitive and her sons pensioners of the products of the swamps and woods.—*Charleston Courier.*

☞It is supposed that a part of the Roanoke Island prisoners will be sent Fort Warren and part to Governor's Island.

## THE ENEMY AT PIKEVILLE.

Information has reached this place that the enemy are concentrating a force of some 8 or 10,000 at Pikeville, Ky., preparatory to an advance into Tazewell, Smyth and this county. We learn that Gen. Rees T. Bowen, of Taxewell, is on the alert, and may call for assistance from this quarter.

POSTSCRIPT.

We stop the press to announce that the regiments of Gen. Marshall's command, now in Russell, have been ordered back to Pound Gap immediately.

The advance guard of the enemy, 1400 in number, were, yesterday morning, within 7 miles of the Gap. Will we still sleep on, or rise and defend ourselves?—*Abingdon Virginian* 21*st*.

GEN. JEFF. THOMPSON.—The Memphis Avalanche says it is rumored that he is to be given a new command—the entire cavalry force at Columbus. If the report is correct, the Federals may just as well make their wills, for they never can get out of the reach of the ubiquitous Jeff. Thompson, who they both fear and hate with the greatest intensity.

## MARRIAGES.

MARRIED,—On Thursday evening last, at the residence of Mr. James A. Webb, in this vicinity, by the Editor of this paper, Mr. P. B. ALEXANDER and Miss HARRIET L. C. JONES.

## Executive Department of N. C.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
RALEIGH, February 13th, 1862. }

FIVE Regiments of Volunteers for the War are wanted to make up North Carolina's quota of the Army of the Confederate States, to whom a bounty of FIFTEEN DOLLARS per man will be paid by the State, and FIFTY by the Confederate States.

This number is expected to be raised with as little delay as possible; and Companies at present organizing will immediately report to this Office. They will be received by companies or individuals, and when a full company is tendered, four officers will be commissioned; with a less number, appointments will be given as follows: A Captain for forty men; First Lieutenant for twenty-five; Second Lieutenant for fifteen.

The Militia who have been ordered on duty and to be in readiness, can still avail themselves of this opportunity of getting into the Volunteer Service; and the number so doing will be credited to their respective Counties.

By order of the Governor:
J. G. MARTIN.
Adjutant General.

☞All papers in the State insert four times.
February 27, 1862.

## TO THE BREACH.

## RECRUITS WANTED.

I AM here to enlist Recruits for the First Regiment North Carolina Cavalry, now on the Potomac. Buncombe has one Company, (the Rangers,) and she has many more gallant sons at home, who, I feel confident, will rally to the call of their country. A BOUNTY of

**FIFTY DOLLARS**

Will be paid every RECRUIT, as soon as his name is recorded.

Let the patriotic young men of Buncombe and adjoining counties come forward immediately, and show their patriotism by rallying to the defence of their beloved country.

JAMES L. GAINES, Lt.
Co. G, First N. C. Cavalry.
Feb. 27, 1862. tf

## ARTILLERISTS WANTED!

THE undersigned propose raising a Company of ARTILLERY FOR THE WAR. All persons desiring to enlist in this branch of the service, in this or adjoining counties, can do so by calling on either one of us. An experienced Artillery officer will be selected to take charge of the Company and drill them. Artillerists are exempt from many fatiguing duties attending Infantry, such as picket guard duty, work on fortifications, long forced marches, carrying knap-sacks, cartridge-boxes, &c. A Bounty of

**FIFTY DOLLARS**

Will be paid to each one enlisting as soon as he is sworn into service, which will be as soon as a sufficient number have enlisted to organize and elect officers.

Persons wishing to enlist will please come forward at once as the enemy are well nigh upon us, and should be met and driven back by a united and brave people. The pay of Artillerists is a little more than that of Infantry, and their rank among soldiers high.

WM. N. GARRETT, E. M. CLAYTON,
Warm Springs, N. C. Asheville, N. C.
February 20, 1862. tf

## Buncombe to the Rescue!

## VOLUNTEERS WANTED!

I AM authorized by the Governor to raise an ARTILLERY COMPANY, to be located in the neighborhood of Paint Rock, in the county of Madison.

Persons wishing to join this company will report to Rev. T. W. Atkin, A. T. Summey, or myself. Each of whom will be provided with muster rolls.

An order for drafting in each county has already been issued, and I earnestly appeal to the gallant sons of Buncombe to come forward and volunteer, and never allow a draft to take place in old Buncombe.

The Adjutant General of the Confederate States has promised me a battery of Mountain Howitzers for this particular service.

Volunteers get a BOUNTY of

**FIFTY DOLLARS.**

Drafted men get no Bounty.
W. M. HARDY.
February 20, 1862. tf

## RAVENSCROFT SCHOOL.

THE exercises of this School will be resumed on the 1st Monday (3d day) of February.

**Terms per Session of 5 Months:**
(TWENTY WEEKS.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Primary English Department | $15 00 |
| Higher " Branches | 20 00 |
| Classics | 25 00 |

L. HOLMES.
January 30, 1862. tf

## W. H. MURDOCH, M. D.

HAVING permanently located in
*ASHEVILLE,*
North end of Main street, offers his professional services to the citizens of the town and surrounding country. January 30, 1862. tf

## SWANNANOA
## MALE AND FEMALE
## ACADEMY.

THIS ACADEMY WILL OPEN ITS FIRST session on the 5th day of February, 1862, under the charge of J. C. DEANS and A. S. HOLTEN, who have had considerable experience in teaching. We propose preparing students for College and the ordinary business of life. The Academy is located in Buncombe county, N. C., on the stage road leading from Asheville to the Swannanoa Gap, 9½ miles from the former place; in a moral, enterprising and intelligent community. Swannanoa is eminently healthy, and in the present excited condition of the country, its geographical position renders it a quiet and safe retreat. Strong and active efforts will be made to promote the moral and mental culture of pupils committed to our care. Quite a number of students can be furnished with board in highly respectable families convenient to the Academy, at a very low price.

TUITION in the primory classes $6; higher English classes $10; Classics $12.50 per session.

For further information address
REV. J. C. DEANS, Principal.
February 6, 1862. 3m

## HOUSE CARPENTERING.

THE Subscriber having returned from the WAR, and being too much crippled and used up generally, to be longer of service to the country on the tented field, has resumed his business, with the hope of being of service to the good people of Asheville and surrounding country.

He is well prepared to undertake and execute

**HOUSE CARPENTERING,**

In all its branches, and solicits a share of patronage. His work will be executed in the best style, and at reasonable rates.

## CABINET FURNITURE.

He has also in his establishment a No. 1 CABINET WORKMAN, and can fill orders for

## FURNITURE

Of every description with promptness. Satisfaction as to work and prices guaranteed.

**GIVE HIM A TRIAL.**

Shop at the old stand, on Church street, a short distance west of the Court House.

**Terms---Strictly Cash.**

G. H. A. ADAMS.
February 6, 1862. tf

## "Bethel Regiment to be Re-organized."

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, NORTH CAROLINA, }
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
Raleigh, Jan. 27, 1862. }

THE first Regiment of N. C. Volunteers being disbanded, a Regiment of Volunteers for the War will be formed, to take its place.—All the companies of the old Regiment about to re-organize for the War, are requested to report to this Office without delay, with the view of going in this Regiment, which will receive the "Bethel Flag."

Additional Volunteer Companies for the war will be accepted, to whom a bounty of fifteen dollars per man will be paid by the State and fifty by the Confederate States. When a full company is tendered four Officers will be commissioned; with a less number appointments will be given as follows: A Captain for forty men; First Lieutenant for twenty-five; Second Lieutenant for fifteen.

The Militia who have been ordered on duty, and to be in readiness, can still avail themselves of this opportunity of getting into the Volunteer service, and the number so doing will be credited to their respective counties.

By order of Governor, H. T. CLARK.
J. G. MARTIN,
Adjutant General.
February 6, 1862. 4t

## TRUSTEE'S SALE.

PURSUANT to the terms of a DEED OF TRUST, executed by NATH'L G. TAYLOR, of Carter county, Tennessee, on the 26th January, 1856, for the benefit of James Howard McHenry, I will sell upon the premises in said county

**ON THE 24th APRIL, 1862,**

And the succeeding day, or days if necessary,

**All the TRACTS OF LAND**

Conveyed by said Trust Deed, consisting of the

## BUFFALO MILLS

FARM, PROPER, CONTAINING

**Nine Hundred & 12 1-2 Acres.**

THE

**The Jerry Britt Farm,**

ADJOINING THERETO, OF

**SEVENTY FIVE ACRER.**

AND ALSO

**A MOUNTAIN TRACT**

OF

**ONE THOUSAND ACRES,**

In said county. The MILLS farm contains a fine body of

**Meadow and Upland,**

ALSO, A VALUABLE

**GRIST AND SAW-MILL,**

AND

**TILT-HAMMER FORGE,**

And other valuable improvements. Further information may be had upon the premises, or from the undersigned.

**Terms of Sale---CASH!**

A. G. GRAHAM, (Substituted) Trustee.
Jonesboro', Tenn., Jan. 11, 1862. tds.

## DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent, and all persons indebted to the late firm are requested to come forward and make *immediate* settlement. The business of the firm will be settled by E. J. ASTON, who can always be found at their former place of business. E. J. ASTON,
Jan. 1, 1862. J. G. HARDY.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING PURCHASED the entire interest of his late partner in the

**Stock of Drugs, Medicines, &c.,**

will continue the business at their old stand, and hopes to merit and receive the liberal patronage heretofore extended to the establishment.
E. J. ASTON.

**BOOKS CLOSED!**

FROM AND AFTER THIS DATE my books are *CLOSED;* and the exigencies of the times are such that I CANNOT and WILL NOT sell goods on TIME.

**Remember---No Books kept at E. J. ASTON'S.**

January 1, 1862.

## MARBLE YARD,
**Greenville, S. C.**
JAS. M. ALLEN

WOULD respectfully inform the public that he has now on hand, at his Yard in Greenville, S. C., a large and varied stock, embracing every style and quality of

## MARBLE,

Which he is working into

**Monuments, Tombstones, Mantle Pieces, &c., &c.**

Particular attention given to devices and lettering upon Tombstones.

Orders promptly filled, and great care taken in boxing and forwarding.

**THOS. W. ATKIN**

Is my Agent at Asheville, and will receive orders and give all necessary information as to prices, terms, &c.

JAMES M. ALLEN.
Greenville, S. C., Oct. 11, 1860. 1y

## CAROLINA HOUSE,

(MAIN STREET, NORTH OF BUCK HOTEL,)
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THIS HOUSE is now open for the reception of company.

**Good Rooms, Good Servants,**
**GOOD FARE,**

And every necessary attention given to guests.

*CHARGES REASONABLE.*

B. J. SMITH, *Proprietor.*
July 18, 1861. tf

**NOTICE.**

## FURNITURE! FURNITURE!

THE FURNITURE Establishment of A. B. Chunn & Co. having been closed by mutual consent, I take pleasure in offering to the citizens of Asheville, and the surrounding country, on my own responsibility,

## FURNITURE

Which cannot be excelled in this country, either for cheapness or durability. And as CASH is a requisite which insures success in business, I intend selling for that alone, or its equivalent.

Pretty much all kinds of country Produce will be taken in exchange for Furniture.

I have in my employment Mr. John Hildebrand, late of the firm of J. & J. Hildebrand, who is well known as a neat, tasteful and competent mechanic, and from this fact persons may expect to get just what they order.

All orders will be promptly filled, and packing carefully done by experienced hands.

My Shop is on College street, in connection with that of my father, three doors south of my own residence, corner of College and Summey streets.

ED. M. CLAYTON.
Asheville, October 18, 1860. tf

## NOTICE.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE WE WILL BE under the necessity of

SELLING GOODS FOR

**PAY DOWN.**

We can buy nothing unless paying CASH for it, and if we are to keep up a

**STOCK OF GOODS**

To supply the wants of our customers, we must have pay down for GOODS on delivery.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.
Sept. 19, 1861. tf

## ASTON'S DEPOT.

BLUE-STONE, COPPERAS, ALUM, CHIP Logwood and Annatto. Just received at ASTON'S.

NUTMEGS, ALSPICE, MACE, CLOVES, &c. For sale at ASTON'S.

SULPHUR, STARCH, GLUE, PRUSSIAN Blue, Borax, Cream Tartar, &c., &c., &c. Fresh supplies just received at ASTON'S.

HARDEE'S TACTICS. A FRESH SUPPLY of Hardee's Infantry Tactics, just opened at ASTON'S.

## SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.,

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS, CAPS AND LADIES BONNETS, DRUGS & MEDICINES, STATIONARY, HARDWARE, &c., &c., &c., &c.

S. E. Corner Public Square, opposite Bank of Cape Fear, Asheville.
October 18, 1860. tf

## REMOVAL.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS REMOVED HIS

**Tailoring Establishment**

to a room in the

**JAIL BUILDING,**

Where he will be happy at all times to see his friends and customers, and the public generally.

H. F. WOLSTENHOLME.
Asheville, Aug. 22, 1861. tf

## EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

THE undersigned having qualified as Executors under the WILL of the late JAMES W. PATTON, desire all persons having claims against the Estate to present them immediately for settlement; also, all persons indebted to the Estate are requested to make settlement at their earliest convenience.

JAS. A. PATTON,
W. A. PATTON,
T. W. PATTON, } Exr's.
February 6, 1862. tf

A Large lot of Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs &c. &c. Just received by
E. J. ASTON & CO

**Salem Almanacs for 1862.**

A LARGE supply for sale at
E. J. ASTON & CO'S.
10 copies sent by mail for $1. E. J. A. & Co.

SCOTCH SNUFF, in any quantity, for sale at ASTON'S.
Asheville, Oct. 31. tf

## NEW GOODS.
## 1861. 1861.

**SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.**

ARE now receiving their SPRING stock of GOODS, recently purchased in Baltimore by one of the firm, which embraces the

**USUAL VARIETY**

kept by them, and to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.

Thankful for past patronage, (liberal on the part of their friends,) they will endeavor to merit a continuance of it by keeping

## *A Good Stock,*

Well assorted, and selling at fair and reasonable prices. Their motto is, "*LIVE AND LET LIVE.*"

They do not wish to inflict a long paper showing of Goods, but if you will call in their large store they will display them to your sight on their counters. They charge nothing for showing Goods.

April 4, 1861. tf

## *Always at Work!*

E. L. TRIPLETT

WOULD remind his old friends and customers that he is yet at his

*OLD STAND,*

In the south end of Asheville, where every description of

## BLACKSMITHING

Can be done at the shortest notice and in superior style.

*Horse Shoeing* done as no other establishment in this country can do it.

Bring on your work, and it shall be done with despatch, and in the best manner.

Asheville, Aug. 16, 1860. 1y

## CALL AT ASTON'S.

100 GALLONS TANNER'S OIL, Just received at ASTON'S.

300 GALLONS ALCOHOL Just received at ASTON'S.

40 LBS. GUM CAMPHOR.
20 ounces QUININE.
20 ounces MORPHINE, at ASTON'S.

PAPER and ENVELOPES.—A large and splendid lot of Cap, Letter and Note Paper, Envelopes, Steel Pens, &c., just received at ASTON'S

200 LBS. ALSPICE. 200 lbs. Ginger.—50 lbs. Nutmegs. 50 lbs Annatto. Just received and for sale at ASTON'S.

A SMALL LOT OF COTTON CARDS, just opened at ASTON'S.

500 LBS. BUCK-SHOT for sale at ASTON'S.

CEPHALIC PILLS.—An infallible cure for Headache. For sale at ASTON'S.

20,000 SEGARS of all kinds, for sale at ASTON'S.

**Something New.**

THE CONFEDERATE SPELLER.
THE CONFEDERATE PRIMER.
Just received at ASTON'S.

## Proposals for Mail Service
## On Route 5246,
## Confederate States of America.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, CONTRACT BUREAU, }
February 8, 1862. }

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Contract Bureau of this Department until 12 o'clock, M., of the 8th day of March next, for carrying the mails of the Confederate States till the 30th day of June, 1863, on the following Post-Route in North Carolina, viz:

No. 5246. From Morganton, by Linville River, North Cove, Grassy Creek, Bakersville and Ledger, to Burnsville, 61 miles and back once a week.

Leave Morganton Wednesday at 7 a. m.
Arrive at Burnsville next day by 6 p. m.
Leave Burnsville Monday at 7 a. m.
Arrive at Morganton next day by 6 p. m.

JOHN H. REAGAN,
Postmaster General.
February 13, 1862. 4t

## VESTS! VESTS!!

200 VESTS, of every quality, style and size, from FINE TO COMMON, for sale low down for CASH. C. GREEN.
Asheville, Jan. 23, 1862. tf

## NOTICE.

ALL persons having open accounts with the undersigned, are requested to come forward immediately and close their accounts by

CASH OR NOTE.

The former would be preferable. I hope my friends and customers will comply with this notice immediately, as my books must be closed.

J. M. STEPP.
January 23, 1862. 3t

## ASHEVILLE
## Mutual Insurance Company,

CONTINUE to issue POLICIES OF INSURANCE ON

**WHITE AND SLAVE LIVES**

On more favorable terms than any other Company in the State; giving the insured perfect security against loss. Also POLICIES against

**Loss by Fire**

On as fair and reasonable terms as any other solvent Company can fairly do it.

WM. MURDOCH, *Secretary.*
Asheville, Jan. 30, 1862. tf.

**CONCENTRATED LYE.**

A Fresh sapply just received at ASTON'S.

## C. H. YOUNG,

DEALER IN

**MANUFACTURED TOBACCO,**

PENN'S STORE, PATRICK COUNTY, VA.

Orders by mail promptly attended to.
October 31, 1861. 1y

MEDICAL CARD.

***DR. J. G. BLACKSTOCK,***
COLUMBUS, N. C.

WILL attend all calls, night or day. Office in North Wing of Court House.
April 11, 1861. 1y

## William F. Jones,

**Attorney at Law,**

LENOIR, CALDWELL COUNTY, N. C.
(Lately removed from Hendersonville, N. C.)
October 11, 1860.